

# FLU

- What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!  
That blood, which *flushes* guilty in your face? Dryden.  
At once, array'd  
In all the colours of the *flushing* year,  
The garden glows. Thomson's Spring, l. 95.  
4. To shine. Obsolete.  
A flake of fire, that *flushing* in his beard,  
Him all amaz'd. Spenser.  
To FLUSH. *v. a.*  
1. To colour; to redden.  
The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,  
Have faces *flush'd* with more exalted charms. Addison's Cato.  
Some court, or secret corner seek,  
Nor *flush* with flame the passing virgin's cheek. Gay's Triv.  
2. To elate; to elevate.  
A prosperous people, *flushed* with great victories and suc-  
cesses, are rarely known to confine their joys within the  
bounds of moderation and innocence. Listerbury's Sermons.  
FLUSH. *adj.*  
1. Fresh; full of vigour.  
He took my father grossly, full of bread,  
With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as May;  
And how his audit stands, who knows, save heav'n? Shak.  
I love to wear cloths that are *flush*,  
Not preface old rags with plush. Cleveland.  
2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.  
Lord Strat was not very *flush* in ready, either to go to law  
or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail. Arbuthnot.  
FLUSH. *n. f.* Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow.  
Never had any man such a loss, cries a widower, in the  
*flush* of his extravagancies for a dead wife. L'Estrange.  
The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation  
of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a  
wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves. Ray.  
Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the  
short transport is over, the apprehension of losing success to  
the care of acquiring. Rogers's Sermon.  
2. Cards all of a sort.  
To FLUSH. *v. a.* [from *To flush*.] To make hot and rosy  
with drinking; to make half drunk.  
Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits,  
Have I to-night *flush'd* with flowing cups,  
And they watch too. Shakespeare's Othello.  
FLUTE. *n. f.* [flute, flute, French; flute, Dutch.]  
1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers.  
Th' oars were silver,  
Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke. Shak. Ant. and Cleo.  
The soft complaining flute  
In dying notes discovers  
The woes of hopeless lovers,  
Whose dirge is whisper'd by the warbling lute. Dryden.  
2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute  
split.  
To FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.  
To FLUTTER. *v. n.* [pleoan, Saxon; flutter, French.]  
1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings.  
As an eagle stirr'd up her nest, *flutter'd* over her young, and  
spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead  
him. Deut. xxxii. 11.  
When your hands untie these strings,  
Think you've an angel by the wings;  
One that gladly will be nigh,  
To wait upon each morning-sigh;  
To flutter in the balmy air  
Of your well-perfum'd pray'r.  
They fed, and, *flut'ring*, by degrees withdrew. Dryden.  
2. To move about with great show and bustle without con-  
sequence.  
Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it *flutter* and  
froth high. Grew.  
No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,  
That once *flut'ers*, and that once so writ. Pope's Dunc.  
3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.  
Ye spirits! to your charge repair;  
The *flut'ring* fan be Zephyretta's care. Pope.  
They the tall mast above the vessel rear,  
Or teach the *flut'ring* sail to float in air. Pope's Odyssey.  
4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a state of  
uncertainty.  
The relation being brought him what a glorious victory  
was got, and with what difficulty, and how long the *flutted*  
upon the wings of doubtful success, he was not surpris'd.  
Hevel's Vocal Forest.  
It is impossible that men should certainly discover the agree-  
ment or disagreement of ideas, whilst their thoughts *flutter*  
about, or stick only in founts of doubtful signification. Locke.  
Esteem we these, my friends! event and chance,  
Produc'd by atoms from their *flut'ring* dance! Prior.  
Some never arrive at any deep, solid, or valuable know-  
ledge, because they are perpetually *fluttering* over the surface  
of things. Watts.  
His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot  
be fix'd attentively to a few ideas successively. Watts.  
To FLUTTER. *v. a.*  
7. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused.

# FLY

- Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I  
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli. Shakesp. Coriolanus.  
2. To hurry the mind.  
3. To disorder the position of any thing.  
FLUTTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.  
An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the  
flutter of a fan: there is the angry flutter, the modest flutter,  
and the timorous flutter. Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 102.  
2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.  
3. Confusion; irregular position.  
FLUTTER. *adj.* [flutatus, Latin.] Belonging to rivers.  
FLUX. *n. f.* [fluxus, Latin; flux, French.]  
1. The act of flowing; passage.  
The most simple and primary motion of fire is a *flux*, in a  
direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference.  
Digby on Bodies.  
By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is  
thrown out of the body. Arbuthnot.  
2. The state of passing away and giving place to others.  
The heat of the sun in animals whose parts are successive,  
and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloss  
of blackness. Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 10.  
What the stated rate of interest should be, in the constant  
change of affairs, and *flux* of money, is hard to deter-  
mine. Locke.  
In the constituent matter of one body, turning naturally to  
another like body, the stock or fund can never be exhausted,  
nor the *flux* and alteration fenible. Woodward.  
Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and  
stand in need of recruits to supply the place of those words  
that are continually falling through disuse. Felton on the Cluff.  
3. Any flow or issue of matter.  
Quinces stop *fluxes* of blood. Arbuthnot on Diet.  
4. Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and  
bleed; bloody flux.  
Eat eastern spices, secure  
From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture. Hallifax.  
5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.  
Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. Shakespeare.  
6. Concourse; confluence.  
Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;  
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part  
The *flux* of company. Shakesp. As you like it.  
7. The state of being melted.  
8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.  
FLUX. *adj.* [fluxus, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; main-  
tained by a constant succession of parts.  
To FLUX. *v. a.*  
1. To melt.  
2. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting.  
He might fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or  
*fluxed* into another world. South.  
FLUXILITY. *n. f.* [fluxus, Latin.] Easiness of separation of  
parts; possibility of liquefaction.  
Experiments seem to teach, that the supposed aversion of  
nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence, partly  
of the weight and fluidity, or at least *flexibility* of the bodies here  
below. Boyle.  
FLUXION. *n. f.* [fluxio, Latin.]  
1. The act of flowing.  
2. The matter that flows.  
3. [In mathematics.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely  
small variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an  
infinite small or infinitely small quantity, which, being taken  
an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity  
given.  
A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of  
modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of those  
who design the learned professions as the business of life. Warton.  
To FLY. pret. flew or fled; part. fled or flown. *v. n.* [pleoan,  
Saxon. To fly is properly to use wings, and gives flew and  
flown. To flee is to escape, or go away, pleon, Saxon, and  
makes fled. They are now confounded.]  
1. To move through the air with wings.  
Ere the bat hath flown  
His cloister'd flight. Shakesp. Macbeth.  
Fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament  
of heaven. Gen. i. 20.  
These men's hastiness the warrier sort of you do not com-  
mend: ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not  
flown so dangerously abroad before the feathers of the cause  
had been grown. Hooker.  
2. To pass through the air.  
Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward. Job v.  
3. To pass away.  
Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhyme,  
Help thee to pass the tedious time;  
Which else would on thy hand remain;  
Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again. Prior.  
4. To pass swiftly.  
The scouts with flying speed  
Return, and through the city spread the news.  
Earth rolls back beneath the flying speed. Dryden.  
5. To

# FLY

5. To spring with violence; to fall on suddenly.  
A servant that he bled, thir'd with remorse,  
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword  
To his great master; who, therat enrag'd,  
Flew on him, and amongst them fell'd him dead. Shakesp.  
Though the dogs have never seen the dog-killer, yet they  
will come forth, and bark and fly at him. Bacon's Nat. Hist.  
No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being mis-  
erable, when an enraged conscience shall fly at him, and take  
him by the throat. South's Sermons.  
6. To move with rapidity.  
Glad to catch this good occasion,  
Most thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff  
And corn shall fly asunder. Shakesp. Henry VIII.  
A fair example to his master gave;  
He bafled heads, to save his own, made fly;  
And now, the sultan to preserve, must die. Waller.  
7. To burst asunder with a sudden explosion.  
Behold, a frothy substance rise;  
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. Swift.  
8. To break; to shiver.  
9. [pleon, Saxon; fliehen, German.] To run away; to attempt  
escape. [In this sense the verb is properly to flee, when fled  
is formed; but the following examples shew that they are  
confounded.]  
Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,  
As lion fierce, upon the flying prey. Shakesp. Macbeth.  
Macduff is fled to England. Zech. xiv. 5.  
Ye shall flee, as ye fled from before the earthquake. 1 Sa. xxii. 20.  
Abiathar escaped, and fled after David.  
What wonder if the kindly beams he shed,  
Reviv'd the drooping arts again;  
If science rais'd her head,  
And soft humanity, that from rebellion fled. Dryden.  
He oft desir'd to fly from Israel's throne,  
And live in shades with her and love alone. Prior.  
[To fly from shepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains;  
From shepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,  
Forake mankind, and all the world but love. Pope.  
10. To fly in the face. To insult.  
This would discourage any man from doing you good, when  
you will either neglect him, or fly in his face; and he must ex-  
pect only danger to himself. Swift's Drapier's Letters.  
11. To act in defiance.  
Fly in nature's face:  
—But how, if nature fly in my face first?  
—Then nature's the aggressor. Dryden's Spanish Fryar.  
12. To fly off. To revolt.  
Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,  
They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches;  
The images of revolt, and flying off. Shakesp. King Lear.  
The traitor Syphax  
Flew off at once with his Numidian horse. Addison's Cato.  
13. To fly out. To burst into passion.  
How easily is a noble spirit discern'd,  
From harsh and sulphurous matter that flies out  
In contumelies, makes a noise, and stinks. Ben. Jonson's Catil.  
Passion is apt to ruffle, and pride will fly out into contumely  
and neglect. Collier of Friendship.  
14. To fly out. To break out into licence.  
You use me like a courser spur'd and rein'd:  
If I fly out, my fierceness you command. Dryden.  
Papists, when unopposed, fly out into all the pageantries of  
worship; but in times of war, when they are hard pressed by  
arguments, lie close intrenched behind the council of Trent.  
Dryden's Medal, Dedicat.  
15. To fly out. To start violently from any direction.  
All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour  
to recede from the centre, and every moment would fly out in  
right lines, if they were not restrained. Bentley's Sermons.  
16. To fly. To discharge.  
The noisy culverin, o'rcharg'd, lets fly,  
And bursts, unaiming, in the rended sky. Graville.  
17. To be light and unencumbered; as, a flying camp.  
To FLY. *v. a.*  
1. To shun; to avoid; to decline.  
Love like a shadow flies, when substance love pursues;  
Pursuing that which flies, and flying what pursues. Shakesp.  
O Jove, I think  
Foundations fly the wretched; such I mean,  
Where they should be relieved. Shakesp.  
If you fly physick in health altogether, it will be too strange  
for your body when you shall need it. Bacon's Essays.  
O whither shall I run, or which way fly  
The fight of this horrid spectacle. Milton's Agonistes.  
2. To refuse association with.  
Sleep flies the wretch; or when with cares oppress'd,  
And his toss'd limbs are weary'd into rest,  
Then dreams invade. Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 13.  
Nature flies him like enchanted ground. Dryden.  
3. To quit by flight.

# FOA

- Dedalus, to fly the Cretan thore,  
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,  
The first who sail'd in air. Dryden's Æn. b. vi.  
4. To attack by a bird of prey.  
If a man can tame this monster, and with her fly other  
ravening fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth. Bacon.  
5. It is probable that flew was originally the preterite of fly,  
when it signified volation, and fled when it signified escape:  
flown should be confined likewise to volation; but these dis-  
tinctions are now confounded.  
FLY. *n. f.* [pleoge, Saxon.]  
1. A small winged insect of many species.  
As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;  
They kill us for their sport. Shakesp. King Lear.  
My country neighbours begin to think of being in general,  
before they come to think of the fly in their sheep, or the tares  
in their corn. Locke.  
To prevent the fly, some propole to sow afflics with the  
seed. Mortimer's Husbandry.  
To heedless flies the window proves  
A constant death. Thomson's Summer.  
2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick mo-  
tion, regulates and equalises the motion of the rest.  
If we suppose a man tied in the place of the weight, it  
were easy, by a single hair fastened unto the fly or balance of  
the jack, to draw him up from the ground. Wilkins.  
3. FLY, in a compass. That part which points how the wind  
blows.  
To FLY-BLOW. *v. a.* [fly and blow.] To taint with flies; to  
fill with maggots.  
I cannot discern any labyrinth, unless in the perplexity of  
his own thoughts; for I am unwilling to believe that he doth  
it with a design to play tricks, and to flyblow my words, to  
make others distrust them. Stillingfleet.  
Like a flyblown cake of tallow;  
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. Swift.  
So morning insects, that in muck begun,  
Shine, buzz, and flyblow in the setting sun. Pope's Epistles.  
FLY-BEAT. *n. f.* [fly and beat.] A kind of vessel nimble and  
light for sailing.  
FLY-CATCHER. *n. f.* [fly and catch.] One that hunts flies.  
There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to  
redeem or mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a flycatcher. Dry.  
The swallow was a flycatcher as well as the spider. L'Estr.  
FLYER. *n. f.* [from fly.]  
1. One that flies or runs away.  
They hit one another with darts, as the others do with  
their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back  
of the flyer. Sandy's Journey.  
He grieves for many Britons should be lost;  
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,  
To save the flyers than to win the field. Waller.  
2. One that uses wings.  
3. The fly of a jack.  
4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong square figure,  
whose fore and back sides are parallel to each other, and so are  
their ends: the second of these flyers stands parallel behind  
the first, the third behind the second, and so are said to fly off  
from one another. Moxon's Mech. Exer.  
To FLY-FISH. *v. n.* [fly and fish.] To angle with a hook  
baited with a fly.  
I shall next give you some other directions for fly-  
fishing. Walton's Angler.  
FOAL. *n. f.* [pola, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other  
beast of burthen. The custom now is to use colt for a young  
horse, and foal for a young mare; but there was not origi-  
nally any such distinction.  
Also flew his speed,  
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,  
As he had been a foal of Pegafus's kind. Fairy Queen, b. i.  
Twenty she-afles and ten foals. Gen. xxxii. 15.  
To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal.  
Give my horse to Timon: it foals me straight  
Ten able horses. Shakesp. Timon.  
Such colts as are  
Of generous race, straight, when they first are foal'd,  
Walk proudly. May's Georgicks.  
About September take your mares into the house, where  
keep them 'till they foal. Mortimer's Husbandry.  
FOALBIT. } *n. f.* Plants.  
FOALFOOT. }  
FOAM. *n. f.* [fām, Saxon.] The white substance which agita-  
tion or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.  
The foam upon the water. Hef. x. 7.  
Whitenings, down their mossy tinctur'd stream  
Descends the billowy foam. Thomson's Spring.  
To FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To froth; to gather foam.  
What a beard of the general's cut will do among foaming  
bottles and ale-wash'd wits, is wonderful. Shakesp. Henry V.  
Cæsar fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth,  
and was speechless. Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.  
9 L To